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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill was continued in the House of Commons; Henry Chaplin, John E. Redmond and others spoke. = James C. Carter con-tinued his argument for the American case in the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration. Rioting continued in Belgium; there were several fights between strikers and gendarmes. It is feared that the dock laborers' strike will spread throughout England. = The Court of Cassation in Paris rejected the appeal of Charles de Lesseps from his last sentence to one year's

imprisonment and fine.

Congress.—The Senate in session. ==== Further discussion of the Roach case was had in executive session: the nomination of Alexander W. Terrell as Minister to Turkey was received.

several other Western States, and in the South. Itims, returns and qualifications of its mem-=== The Saxton Anti-Poolroom bill was made a | bers," and, with the concurrence of two-thirds. for Washington, to return with the President and his party. —— Pardridge has not given up the fight on May wheat; the price ranged between 86 and 80; there were many rumors of private vihich would have disfranchised him and resettlements. - Dr Morgan Dix refused to be moved from him forever the possibility of holdconsidered a candidate for the bishopric of Massa- ing any office had he not run away to escape chusetts.

were burned to death in a tenement-house fire in Brooklyn, died. —— Theodore Seligman was blackballed by the Union League Chib; Jesse Seligman, his father, resigned. === The dinner of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club was held. The decision of the Rapi l Transit Commissioners displeased many persons interested in the growth of the city. === The racing season at Elizabeth was opened. - Stocks declined almost from the opening, and the closing was weak without substantial rally; most stocks lost 1 1-222 per cent; money on call was easy at about 4 per cent.

est, 55 degrees; lowest, \$6; average, 50 3-8.

new Administration has been in office almost discredit of the country, and to whatever per- for a canva-s in the autumn which may emancisix weeks, and doubtless it is considered high sonal discomfort his association may involve, pate Brooklyn from the evils of misgoverntime by the patriots of whom Constantine Buck- because he is a Democrat and because they are ment. Since Mayor Low's retirement from ley Kilgore may be taken as a type. It is sur- in desperate need of Democratic votes. Next office municipal administration has gone stead prising that they haven't been making more to his expulsion, it is chiefly desirable to have ily from bad to worse. The utter demoralizanoise over the matter. The recognition has the country clearly understand the facts of the tion of the Democratic ring that is mismancome in the form of the mission to Turkey, case and the motives which underlie its treat- aging the city's affairs, undermining public and by all accounts Mr. Terrell, who has re- ment by the party in power. ceived this office, is a man who will do credit both to Texas and to the country.

the probable effects of the Eight Hour law as wicked Republicans are chargeable with the relating to letter carriers. The natural conse- sweeping changes in the fourth-class postoffices quence will be a diminution in the number of which have been made at such a rate in the leliveries unless there is some increase in the last few weeks as to occasion specing remarks | the Democratic National platform on the tariff number of carriers. This class of public ser- concerning Civil Service Reform from a ribald question. Under his leadership a halting and vants is not overpaid, and the people have and licentious press. Postmaster-General Bis- equivocal resolution reported by the committee shown clearly enough their desire that the car- sell, as we learn from this authority, is himself was defeated, and the declaration that Protection riers shall be well treated. The Eight Hour law will, of course, increase the cost of this branch of the postal service, but the extra ex-

brought before the public in a strong light by however, of a different sort. He "has never, sugar, and imposition of taxes on coffee and the proceedings in the Buchanan trial. The so far as can be ascertained' by the correspondcase is exceptional in that one of the lawyers ent, "been conspicuous in any reform move- must stand "where the party placed him-on for the defence is himself a physician, and ment." He was not appointed by Mr. Bissell, a Free-Trade platform." This is a programme hence his cross-examination of the experts but by the President himself, having been which has logic in it, if only it could be carried brought forward by the prosecution is more picked out by the politicians "with remarkable than usually searching. It is a grave ques- unanimity," "because that office had been used tion, however, whether the jury are able to follow the details of the examinations and keep tisan and factional scores," This remark seems a clear idea of the matter before their minds. to convey an intimation that the President him-When they have heard the experts for the de- self is at fault if there has been any violation. For years he was chairman of the Committee fence they can hardly fail to be inextricably of the principles of Civil Service Reform by confused. The presentation of expert evidence | Headsman Maxwell. does not always conserve the ends of justice.

Governor Flower deems it the part of wisdom

and advanced to a good place. In terms they period four years previous. The comparison by disclaim any bearing upon the pending criminal prosecutions, but there can be no doubt that they will be used for all they are worth in getting the indicted officials clear. Senator Aspinall declared his firm opposition to any legislation on the subject. He will be sustained in that position by the people of Brooklyn and by good citizens everywhere. The real purpose of these measures cannot be disguised.

to consult with the President concerning New-York appointments Licutenant-Governor Sheehan was the chief actor in a most audacious piece of legislation-namely, the rushing forced into its present position by wicked and through both houses of a bill depriving the Cleveland, of the power to appoint Police Comanti-Cleveland Democrats. Moreover, the bill it in a false position. was immediately signed by the Governor. It is snap legislation of the worst kind, and adds for the record-breaking appropriations of the one more to the numerous proofs already given last Democratic Congress, they having set the that this Legislature cares nothing for home rule. On the heels of this blow at the Cleve- that the Democratic majority in the last Conland Democracy of the State Mr. Sheehan sets gress did nothing in fulfilment of the party's out on his visit to the President. Can be ex- promise to repeal the Silver Purchase act. Repect a cordial reception and a satisfactory in-

HISSED INTO THE OPEN.

bezzler the Republican Senators have taken the first necessary step toward the vindication of Republican fourth-class p stma-ters all over the Senate's honor and the country's right to the services of a body of lawmakers who at lington with their resignations, just to make it least have not committed crimes specifically appear that the present Administration is not condemned in the penal code. There should matter. The facts of Roach's criminal transactions are admitted. If they were not, they are susceptible of proof that cannot be mistaken or stole the money, but whether, being a selfconfessed embezzler, a fagitive from justice, a man who robbed a bank and ran away, abandoning his wife and children-the question is When this question was first proposed the Democrats tried to evade it by sundry sinister lican Senators, and by menacing inquiries as to whether the Republican side of the Senate tion of the Republican party in Kings County wished to go into such a general inquiry as might necessarily be precipitated by any press- the mass of voters. The dissolution of the Roach. They were promptly informed that decreed by the retiring General Committee. such an inquiry was invited, and that if anybody had anything to say against the character and conduct of Republican Senators he should be quick to come forward and say it. Then they took another tack, and wanted to know if a man couldn't make a little mistake. such as stealing \$61,000, and running away to up at him. They said the Republican Senators the party during recent years. It is now the were a hard and unforgiving generation. They talked about Pharisees and they brought in the Scriptures to prove that if Roach had stolen \$64,000 it was a Christian duty to forgive him at least seventy and seven times. But when it was insisted that the obligation

ting up with his presence in the United States law of the case, and they did not think it possible to inquire into the conduct of the Senator least they will have to do it in open session. of the party. They have been hissed away from the screen of secrecy, behind which they soughs to con-

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It appears from the Washington correspond-Some complaint is being made in regard to ence of "The New-York Evening Post" that the harmony in the ranks. one of the most ardent of Civil Service Re- tion is unconstitutional was carried against the pense will be incurred in a praiseworthy cause. an active member of one of the associations declares that it means a purely revenue tariff helping to form the National League." Mr. on all the manufactured articles, abolition of The question of expert medical testimony is Maxwell, the headsman of the Department, is, the sugar bounty, restoration of the tax on so long as an instrument for wiping out par-

Reform have not been violated at all. There ordinary respect. He knows the Democratic have been, to be sure, a great many removals. to patch up a peace with Boss McLaughlin. They began, singularly enough, on the very He informed Senator McCarty a day or two day on which "The Evening Post" pointed ago of his willingness to sign two bills pro- with pride to the fact that the new Adminis-

figures and dates was very cheering to the Reformers who voted for Cleveland. But that the Pretretin idea." He thinks a great change day Maxwell's axe began working up its speed. The changes went on with increasing rapidity from day to day, the Reformers looking on with wonder, the politicians rubbing their hands and crying, "More power to your elbow!" and Republican editors making sneering comments on the progress of Reform. Now that all records have been broken, it is thought proper, tory of the period. On the eve of his departure for Washington by the friends of Reform to make the explanation that what has appeared to many to be a violation of the principles of Reform is not so in fact; but that the Administration has been malicious Republican postmasters who have Mayor of Buffalo, who is a supporter of Mr. been resigning at the rate of from fifty to a hundred a day just to embarrass the Departmissioners, and putting it in the hands of ment and put the Refermers who are running

Let us see. The Republicans are responsible example. It is the fault of the Republicans honesty by Democratic newspapers, and it is consequently due to the Republican example that the present Democratic majority in the In e-mpelling the Democratic members of Senate welcomes to its side in that body a the Senate to discuss publicly the resolution to confessed embezzier, who but for the statute investigate Senator Roach's record as an em- of limitations would be serving time in a some what different institution. And now come the the country tumbling tumultuously into Washin favor of Civil Service Reform. How fortube no compromise with the Democrats on this nate it is for the country that for every fourthclass postoffice made vacant by these wicked and designing Republicans there are anywhere from two to a dozen honest and patriotic fourthevaded. The question is not whether Roach class Democrats standing ready to jump in and relieve the Department of embarrassment.

THE BROOKLYN OPPORTUNITY.

Growing discontent with ring and gang rule whether such a man shall sit in the Senate of arms the Republican party in Brooklyn with the United States and make laws for the people. an opportunity for winning a great victory for municipal reform. The preliminary work for what ought to be an irresistible canvass conhints against the character of some Repub- ducted on local issues in the autumn has been already undertaken. This is the reorganizaso as to bring it e mpletely into touch with ure on their part of the resolutions against existing organization, which has been wisely opens the way for an harmonious settlement of rancorous feuds of long standing and for the establishment of an executive council directly representative of Republicanism in Brooklyn.

We have no desire to lay stress upon the causes which have rendered this reorganization necessary. No good purpose will be served be a majority of the House. escape prison, without forever having it thrown by the discussion of issues which have divided plain duty of every Republican in Brooklyn who has been denouncing party managers and charging faction leaders with treachery to suspend further criticism. The dead past should be allowed to bury its dead. The managers, in voting themselves out of office and in providto forgive did not imply the necessity of put- ing a comprehensive and enlightened scheme for party reorganization, have offered full and Senate they began to be troubled about the adequate reparation for any offences committed in the past. There is nothing in the way of a full participation of the great mass of Repubprevious to the date of his election. They are lican voters in the future direction of party now wrestling with this embarrassment. They control and policy. In place of thirty-two have assembled a caucus on it, and have re- ward and township associations there will be solved that a proper observance of the doctrine not fewer than 671 associations. It will be as of State sovereignty will not allow them to casy and convenient for Republicans to vote

can hardly fail to be invigorating. It is a faction bickering and to give the Republicans of the town full possession of the field. It is nothing less than a triumph for good politics conviction. But the caucus holds the act of and the moral forces of opinion that the party City and Suburban .- A mother and two children running away to have saved Roach. He got now has an unfestricted opportunity for se off. He was not convicted, and this fact rele- curing adequate and accurate representation Brooklyn. === George J. Collins, postmaster of gates his crime into the domain of a mistake in the General Committee and in all nominating which, being a Democrat, and one of a very conventions. There is no longer any ground parrow majority, and being elected from a Re- for criticism of party management and methods. publican State, sure to replace him with a Re- If voters hereafter are not fully represented in publican, leaves the Senate utterly without consequence of the action of primary meetings, power to act! On this statement of the law it will be solely through their own fault. The the caucus has concluded to stand. But at system is one that provides for popular control

What we urgo strongly upon every Republican in Kings County is the duty of co-operatceal their acts and purposes. They will have ing in this reorganization. Every voter should Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and to stand out before the country and acknowi- make it his business to have his name enrolled cooler weather. Temperature yesterday: High- odge that they know Roach did steal the money, and to take part henceforth in every primary did run away, and is in fact guilty of all that election. With thoroughness in this prelimis alleged against him, and that they are going inary work, and with a muster of a large ma-Texas has received recognition at last. The to keep him in the Senate to the shame and jority of the veters, the party will be equipped credit and plunging recklessly from one scandal into another is flaunted in the sight of all men. The regenerated Republican host can redeem Brooklyn under wise leadership and with

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

Mr. Henry Watterson caused the adoption of formers, having been "interested in the Civil efforts of President Cleveland's friends, Now Service Reform movement for many years and Mr. Watterson interprets the platform, and tea. He warns President Cleveland that he

But Colonel Morrison, whose remarks at New-Orleans were mentioned yesterday, does not believe that a Democratic Congress can be relied upon to carry out Mr. Watterson's plan. on Ways and Means in the House, and was s courageous a Free Trader that his opinions of But as a matter of fact the principles of that the present situation are entitled to more than party remarkably well, and has long experience in trying to get it to agree upon changes of the tariff. His knowledge and experience enable him to foresee difficulties to which most

"all failed because members of my own party were opposed to them and were favorable to in Democratic opinion has occurred, which he attributes largely to Mr. Cleveland's use of patronage, "in consequence of which he was enabled to enforce party discipline, so that a man could no longer be a good Democrat and favor anything but reform of the tariff." This is a valuable contribution to the political his-

In spite of all this Mr. Merrison does not think that his party will succeed in tariff revision. Any horizontal reduction, such as he formerly proposed, "would not meet the requirements of the Government for the reason that it would cause a shrinkage of the revenue. He has little faith in "the pruning of pension rolls," and evidently as little in other proposed economies, since he thinks "Billion-Dollar Congresses, have come to stay. Increase of revenue cannot be obtained by lowering duties: our people will be disappointed if they place great reliance" thereon. Thus he finds the logic of the question this: "If we reduce the tariff on some articles it will be necessary to lay taxes on some other articles not at present taxed, in order to obtain revenues sufficient to meet the needs of the Government." One might imagine that Mr. Morrison had been reading THE TRIBUNE with much care. He agrees with Mr. Watterson in the declaration that the sugar tax will have to be restored, at least in part, or his party will fail to meet the requirements of Government, and consequently will show that it has not the statesmanship demanded by the people. Yet Mr. Morrison distinctly says: "When it comes to a ques tion of taking off the bounty of sugar and of imposing on that article a duty instead, my the opinion that the bounty will remain." This will not be welcome information for the great leaders of "reform." But they may as well with the Democratic party, and his practical knowledge of the difficulties which environ the attempt of a party, not united as to details, to pass a measure over the opposition of a vigi-

It is the logical inference from the statement of these two Democratic leaders that their party is likely to blunder fatally by reducing duties, and consequently revenues, without any sufficient addition of taxes to meet the needs of the Government. The outery for reduction of duties, and the cognitive influence of the Administration with its patronage, may force a bill through in some shape, so that the party can say it has reduced the tariff. But the passage of a measure which will also provide revenue in the place of that derived from the duties to be abolished or reduced, Mr. Morrison does not expect. Mr. Watterson vigorously demands it, and perhaps has a majority of the Democrats with him. But a majority of the Democrats on such a point may not prove to

It is a curious fact that after many years of entroversy and conflict between railroad companies and their employes, with comparatively fittle improvement in their mutual relations or prospect of relief for the public from the evils thus inflicted, several decisions of United States have set the whole subject of rights and obliin before, and have authoritatively pointed the the adjustment of future disputes. The orders

THE RAILROADS AND THE COURTS.

of Judges Taft and Ricks in the Ann Arbor cases were interpreted at first as a blow at ever having abandoned his train under conditions which were morally certain to cause disaster or a storm of popular indignation. But

On this point the decision rendered last Sat-

urday by Judge Speer, of Georgia, upon the

an equally strict account.

petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enasked the Court to require the Receiver of the Central Railroad of Georgia to continue in force the contract under which members of it were working at the time the Receiver was appointmoreover, takes occasion to declare with special to the cheaper money, whatever that may be. ortation lines of this country, whether main with interstate or foreign commerce," so inti- only practical solution. mate, in the language of the Court, is the interchange of commodities; and "it follows, therefore, that a strike or boycott, as it is popularly called, if ever effective, can be so no longer." It is worthy of notice also that in the

This enunciation of what Judge Speer conceives the law to be, should not be understood as hostile to labor organizations, and in fact it has not been so interpreted by their leaders. On the contrary, they have derived much satisfaction from the determination of this important controversy in Georgia. They evidently find in it strong warrant for the belief that it will be practicable hereafter to hold employers to a stricter a countability for the interruption for the rest of the session and perish peacefully to the less of the session and perish peacefully upon the adjournment of the Legislature. We have no idea that Plunkith has suddenly developed a conscience, but we commend his discretion. His a conscience, but we commend his discretion. His a conscience, but we commend his discretion. His a conscience, but we commend his discretion.

holds good, for the same reasons, with refer-

ence to strikes upon telegraph lines.

vention by the courts may seem to many, says Judge Speer, novel and dangerous, but it is well to consider if a provision for such intervention in the frequent and destructive conflicts between organized labor and organized capital will not afford the simplest and hest method of settling them. And he concludes in these impressive words:

Organized labor, when injustice has been done or threatened to its membership, will find its useful and valuable mission in presenting to the courts of the country a strong and resolute protest, and a duations which would do unlawful wrong to it. Its membership need not doubt that their counsel will be heard, nor that speedy and exact justice will be administered wherever the courts have jurisdiction It will follow, therefore, that in all such controversies it will be competent, as we have done in this case. for the courts to preserve the present rights of the operatives, to spare them hardship and at the same time to spare to the public the unmerited hardship which it has suffered from such conflicts in the past. it will be also found that by such methods, or-gardzed labor will be spared much of the antagonism which it now encounters, and in its appeal to the courts it will have the sympathy of thousands where u its strikes it has their opposition and resentment.

A SOLUTION WHICH SOLVES NOTHING. Mr. Clark Howell, in discussing silver coinage in "The New-York Herald," claims to have found a point of accord between the Democratic party represented by himself, and Senator Sherman and Mr. Murat Halstead as representatives of the Republican party. Lest his conclusions should by some be accepted too seriously, it may be well to point out that Mr. Howell does not in this matter represent the Democratic party, or the majority of Democrats in Congress, and that Messes. Sherman and Halstead. in their quoted remarks, do not represent any action ever taken or any opinion ever avowed knowledge of the subject rather leads me to by the Republican party. The supposed point of agreement is that free c inage of silver, at the ratio of 22 to 1, would be safe and wise. The supposed remaining point of difference is remember Mr. Morrison's great experience that Mr. Howell would first stop silver purchases and restore free coinage, in order that silver might then seek parity with gold at the old ratio of 16 to 1, and would afterward adjust the ratio to that market value which might be fixed with silver freed from any discrimination in the matter of c inage.

On the supposed point of agreement it may be said that Democratic members of Congress have repeatedly, and with great approach to coinage of silver without any stipulated or contemplated change of ratio. Their attitude, manifested in their speeches and their votes, is that the people have an absolute right to a silver dollar of so many grains, the precise dollar which was first coined, no matter what its relation of value to the gold dollar may be or become. If that should prove a cheaper dollar than the gold dollar, it is the people's right, Democrats maintain, to have the cheaper money. It would require much courage or a considerable absence of candor for any wellinformed Democrat to deny that this has been for many years the position taken by a large majority of his party in Congress and in convention.

Next, the Republican party has never consented, in Congress or anywhere else, to free coinage of silver on any new ratio, whether 22 to 1 or any other, and the distinguished gentlemen who have spoken with favor of a change of ratio would doubtless be swift to courts within the space of a few weeks should deny that in doing so they were representing the Republican party. They have full right to gations in a clearer light than it was ever seen | their individual opinions. The venerable Senator from Ohio has avowed not a few, at way to a peaceable and convenient basis for different times, which the Republican party was not disposed to adopt, though it had the highest respect for his ability and services. And the distinguished Field Marshal, when he took a prominent part in advocating free coinage lok into a man's record after a Legislature has at a primary election as at a general election. of them has in great measure dispelled that fifteen years ago, found that the Bland bill was s Minister to Turkey was received.

Domestic.—The city of Ypsilanti, Mich., was duly cirtified to his fitness by electing him.

All the instrumentalities are provided for a misapprehension. The gist of those decisions passed in the House mainly by the votes of Domestic.—The city of Ypsilanti, Mich., was named to be the constitution reposes in the nearly destroyed by a tornado: great damage was done by tornadoes elsewhere in Michigan, in Senate the power to be the judge "of the electrical damage with the following from doing that which the law commands licans of the Senate for the Allison bill, which Now, while it will hardly be practicable to it to do is unlawful. The right of individuals limited the coinage of silver and remained in form all these district organizations and to to leave the service of a railroad company was force about twelve years. It must therefore special order for this morning in the Assembly at to expel a member. But the Democratic caucus multiply these agencies of party representation not denied, though it was implied that they be admitted that the notion of changing the Albany. — Admiral Walker's squadron reapparently considers that Roach must steal the without friction and an occasional block, the could not withdraw at such a time and in such apparently considers that Roach must steal the without friction and an occasional block, the could not withdraw at such a time and in such apparently considers that Roach must steal the without friction and an occasional block, the could not withdraw at such a time and in such apparently considers that Roach must steal the apparently considers that Roach must steal the general effect of this well-designed movement a manner as to interrupt traffic. In point of sent either party. This is probably because without friction and an occasional block, the could not withdraw at such a time and in such ratio of coinage is one which does not reprefact some restraint of individual liberty has practical men in each party perceive that the great gain at the start to remove all causes of always been recognized in practice, as we have ratio is shifting and variable, and there is not already remarked; no engineer, for example, the slightest reason to believe that if a change were made to any new ratio on the ground that it is now the actual and true relation between the two metals, that it would remain the actual if this indefinite obligation was implied, it was and true relation for a single year or a single implied also that those employes of a railroad month. If coinage at 22 to 1 would give an who are commonly called officers are under a honest silver dollar to-day there is no certainty corresponding obligation and can be held to that coinage at 19 to 1 or at 25 to 1 would not be necessary to give an honest silver dollar to-morrow.

At this point appears the fatal absurdity of Mr. Howell's scheme. He would begin by gineers, is more explicit. That organization making coinage free, so as to ascertain what the true relation between the metals is without any discrimination against either. But the whole world does and will discriminate. The influence of conditions and markets in other ed. In this case, the railroad being under the countries would be felt here, as it is now. Every supervision of the court, there was no question change in those conditions and markets would of jur.sdiction and authority, and Judge Speer, be felt, and if the price of silver bullion should upon consideration of all the advantages and mount to 53 pence per ounce, as it did when proprieties, fe't no embarrassment in granting the Silver Purchase act was about to go into the petition and directing the renewal of the effect, there is no reason to believe that it contract. If he had stopped there his decision would not decline again to 38 pence per ounce, would have been interesting, but its greatest as it has done since. To take the market ratio significance lies in the broader principles which | for one month or one year after restoration of he brought under review. He did not hesitate free coinage as proof of the actual and permato declare that the recently famous Rule XII | nent relation between the two metals would of the Brotherhood, enjoining upon all mem- be as absurd as to take the existing ratio. bers obedience to orders establishing a boy- There would be nothing whatever to prevent cott, "is in direct and positive violation of the a change in a month, which would make the laws of the land, and no court, State or Fed- new ratio as false and as mischievous as coineral, could hesitate for a moment to so declare age at the ratio of 15 to 1 would be now. The it." In the case of the Georgia Central the free silver men show mere practical wisdom than Court had received assurances of strict compil- Mr. Howell, for they recognize the impossibility ance with its judgment, and therefore, not of finding a ratio which shall permanently acdoubting that Rule XII would be annulled in cord with the market value of the metal, and practice, granted the petition. Judge Speer, declare that the people have an inalienable right

emphasis his opinion that Rule XII is every-1. The trouble with these disputants is that where obnoxious to the law, and that "it will | they are trying to believe the United States be practically impossible hereafter for a body can settle the silver question all by itself, reof men to combine to hinder and delay the gardless of conditions in other countries. The work of the transportation company," inasmuch | Republican party holds the sounder belief that as "in any conceivable strike upon the trans- it is not possible for this Nation alone to restore silver to its monetary use and value, and lines or branch roads, there will be interference it therefore looks to international action as the

with the strictures made by the visiting health officials upon his quarantine management. seems hardly possible that he failed to catch the opinion of Judge Speer the same conclusion drift and meaning of the resolutions adopted. Perhaps Dr. Jenkins is prepared to assert that he enjoys visiting his dentist and that he experiences ensations akin to rapture when his corns are tredden upon.

> The Eings County Supervisors who put through the gerrymander will never condone the Court of

Senator Plunkitt has withdrawn his supervisors gift enterprise from the sunlight of the Senate chamber into the twilight of the Judiciary Committee room, where it will slumber undisturbed

little scheme was too weak in the knees to run a winning race, and he would have been an unnatural parent indeed if he had compelled it to " break its back across a fence for all the world to see."

The scandal laurels of Garland will not suffer Olney to sleep.

While co-operative farming, as practised by the village communes, or "mirs," is gradually being abandoned in Russia as obsolete and out of keeping with Western progress and enlightenment, it is fast being adopted in Italy, and that, too, with considerable success. Some six year ago an association was started by thirty peasants in the province of Cremona for the purpose of cultivating a farm of about 300 acres, and has reaped excellent financial results. Their example has been widely copied, and to-day the larger number of farms in the province of Milan are held by peasant associations of this kind, one farm alone, of 100 acres, being held by thirty-two peasant families, who were able to pay their last year's rent out of the produce of silk cocoons alone, their agricultural produce being all so much pfofit. This method of association has the advantage that it admits of the acquisition of perfected agricultural implements, seed, manures, etc., which would be beyond the means of any single pensant family, and the entire system of Italian agriculture is thus benefited thereby and the national industry rendered more productive Italy has suffered so much in recent years from industrial and agricultural distress of one kind and another that this silver lining of an otherwise sombre economic cloud will be heard of with satisfaction by the many friends in this country of the great Italian nation.

This is going to be an Administration of une redeemed promises.

With the city treasury empty and no money in hand to go on with contract work, the Brooklyn Aldermen consider themselves privileged to give away franchises for which corporations are willing to pay \$200,000. That is something which every taxpayer over the river ought to keep in mind.

District-Attorney Ridgway has returned to Erooklyn from a vacation which took him as far afield as California. He is undoubtedly aware that Judge Moore has refused to dismiss the indictments found last December against a large number of officials who had spent county and city money in a wasteful and illegal manner, though we hardly think that the Judge's decision was influential in causing Mr. Ridgway to shorten his outing. His duty, however, is perfectly unanimity, voted for immediate and unlimited plain. It is to put the indicted men on trial as soon as may be, and to make all reasonable efforts to secure their conviction. The proecedings begun by the December Grand Jury must not fail through a sluggish or inadequate

> Now that the end of the session is nigh at hand 'The Albany Argus" is laboring to produce the impression that the Legislature of 1893 deserves well of the public. "The Argus" is displaying its pluck at the expense of its intelligence.

> cratic low tariff will increase the National debt is logical. But will the Democracy care about a little thing like that? During the war it opposed the measure by which that debt was contracted. After the war it was in chronic revolt against the policy of paying the debt. Now that it is restored to power in Washington, in order to vindicate its consistency, it will increase the debt.

PERSONAL.

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, has been elected president of the Colonial Club of Old Cambridge, succeeding Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who held the office for three years. Richard H. Dana, John W. Hammond, Arthur E. Denison and Charles J. McIntire are the vice-presidents of the club. Colonel U. A. Woodbury, of Burlington, it is said, will be the candidate of the Republicans of Vermont for Governor without opposition when Governor Ful-ler's term expires.

The Rev. Dr. Briggs, of Cambridge, the long-time pastor of the Unitarian Church of Cambridgeport, who passed in the House mainly by the votes of Democrats, but was set aside by the Republicans of the Senate for the Allison bill, which Joshua Phippen, who recently received the prize of \$200 offered by the National Conservatory of Music for the best planeforte concerto, was born in Salem, Mass., and is thirty-five years old.

Bishop Key, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, who was recently married at Sherman, Tex., to Mrs. L. A. Kidd, president of the North Texas Female College, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Galloway, is a little over fifty years old, and is said to be the finest looking of the Southern Meth-Dr. Eugene L. Crutchfield, of Baltimore, has re-

ceived the gold medal of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of Lendon.

Baron Gyulai, whose death has just been announced, was last year the plaintiff in a "decoration swindle" case. He was ambitious of possessing the right to wear certain orders, and advertised to that effect in the Austrian papers. Among the answers he received was one from Brune von Hartung, who premised to procure for him the Hohenzellern order and several others, and obtained from him at different times considerable sums of money. At length he far-formed the pelice of the whole affair, and Hartung was caught and sentenced to five years' hard labor. The honor of being the second on the list of oldest

ney C. Prudden, of Eatonton, Putnam County, Ga., who was appointed under President Van Buren in 1840, and whose commission was signed by Post-master-General John M. Niles.

David McCoy, of Redlands, Southern California, celebrated this year his 1024 birthday. He is still hale and happy, and hopes to live down many younger men yet. He was born in Burke County, N. C., May 2, 1700. When twenty-one years old he moved to Frankfort, Ky., and in the War of 1812 he joined Colonel R. M. Johnson's 1st Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, to go up against the British and Indians who were menacing the United States border from Canada. In 1840 he moved to Greencastle, Md., and in 1856 to Rolla, Md. In 1863 he went to California, but after a residence of some years there returned to Missouri. He is finally in California again.

JUST A BEGINNING. From The Boston Journal.

New York has made at least the beginning of road reform by establishing a county road system and doing away with the old method by which the roads in each town were divided into a multitude of sections, which were worked without any reference to each other.

From The Springfield Morning Union.

All sincere reformers will be glad to know that a All sheere reformers will be glad to know that a perfect system of Civil Service reform has been discovered and is now in operation. It has been a long time coming, but "The New-York Sun" is authority for the statement that it is here: "Under the new and perfect system of Civil Service reform, Republicanism is cause for dismissal. Let the axe swing!" The axe is swinging, and the reform banner is out of sight.

ENGLISH TOURISTS GRUMBLE THAT WAY. From The Chicago Tribane.

A Mugwump, generally speaking, is a dyspeption Republican who travels by easy stages to the Democratic party on a stop-over ticket and complains loudly of the hotel fare all along the route.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR HENDRICKS'S HEAD. From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

Whether, however, the fight begins over this appointment or some other, it is tolerably sure to come, sooner or later. The one place the President plainly hesitates to fill is the New-York Cellectorship. When that is reached there will be some big talk, inside and outside of the Senate. For all the use the Senators have been during the last month, they might as well have cut stick and quit before they began, to put it in that way. They have been shoved around in the crowd at the Excentive Mansion, and compelled to give formal approval to a good many selections against which their political judgment revolted. The distribution of the spoils is working its usual demoralizing effect. It is a source of party weakness, rather than strength, every time.

EX SECRETARY TRACY'S GOOD WORK.

From The Detroit Tribune.